

THE CREED OF PARTY WOMEN.

I believe, that a cashmere shawl is to a woman an object of the first importance.

I believe, that the first virtue of a woman is coquetry; the greatest defect, maternity; and her greatest crime old age.

I believe, that the Sique law is monument of barbarism, which disgraces the European codes.

I believe, that Joan of Arc is the greatest man the world ever produced, and that Nisao de l'Enclos is the greatest woman.

I believe, that a woman is more necessary to the heart of a man than to her complexion.

I believe, that an English lord, who has plenty of sovereigns, and a great wish to spend them in company, is the most witty, the most airy, and the most original of all beings.

I believe, that devotion is not incompatible with pleasure, and that any reasonable accommodation may be made in heaven.

I believe, that love is an act of stupidity and friendship, a contract of mutual deception.

I believe, that it was not a rib which I borrowed from Adam to form Eve, but his tongue, and that it is not a fault if we speak too much.

I believe, that maternity is a very beautiful thing at a distance.

I believe, that conjugal tolerance is a domestic affair, what religious tolerance is in political ones.

I believe, that a woman should rather want bread than a gown or hat a la mode.

I believe, that fashion is the goddess of women and the tyrant of men.

AMERICAN INVENTIVE GENIUS.
The inventive talent of our countrymen is ever on the stretch to produce some contrivance by which time, labor and money may be saved in the various operations to which the industry of man is devoted.

The New York Post presents us with an account of two recent inventions of great value, which are thus described.

One of the most elegant coverings for beds is a fabric which bears the name of Marseilles quilt. It is woven in the hand looms of Europe, and as that mode of manufacture is slow and requires an experienced workman to each loom, it has hitherto not been made in this country, but imported from abroad.

An ingenious artisan in Massachusetts has lately invented, we are told, a method of making Marseilles quilts with as much facility as the common brown sheeting which costs nine cents a yard. A power loom driven by steam, envelops the beautiful tissues finished with great regularity and symmetry; the raised figures on its surface exhibiting almost every imaginable variety of pattern. A little girl, or any inexperienced person, may tend several looms at once. The price of the fabric can only exceed that of common brown sheeting by the cost of the material, inasmuch as the labor of producing it is no greater.

Ingrain carpets which form the principal covering of our floors, are also woven in Europe by hand looms and the expense of employing the necessary workmen has hindered the extensive introduction of the manufacture into this country. The person to whom we have already alluded, has invented a power loom for weaving ingrain carpets with the same rapidity that the looms of our factories turn out the plainest and coarsest fabrics. A certain rich capitalist at the eastward, has expended, we are told, eighty thousand dollars in assisting the inventor in his various experiments to bring it to perfection, which has at length succeeded in doing. A little girl stands at the machinery and tends four or five looms, which jerk out the finished fabric with incredible rapidity.

As the principal expense of making this kind of carpeting has hitherto been the cost of the labor, the price will be greatly reduced by this invention. Its author has been offered, we have been assured, eighty thousand pounds for the patent right in England, but this, his obligations to the capitalist who has furnished him with the means of bringing it to perfection, forbid him to accept.

FEARS OF OPINION.—It would seem that even the Autocrat of Russia is unable to feel the influence of public opinion; for the indignation excited by his ukase against the Jews of Lithuania, has become so general that he has been induced to modify its conditions. The modifications which he has made are these: 1st. that the Jews possessing stone houses may remain four years instead of two; 2d, that those holding wooden houses may remain three years, instead of one; 3d, that all the Jews may receive wood from the government for the construction of houses in their new domicile; 4th, that they will be exempted from taxes, &c. for five years; and 5th, that other modifications will soon be made in favor of the more wealthy traders, &c.

THE WHIG.

W. P. Jackson, Editor. THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
HENRY CLAY
OF KENTUCKY.
For vice President,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.
JOHN J. GUION, of Warren.
PETER B. STARK, of Louisville.
A. B. BRADFORE, of Louisville.
T. J. STEWART, of Wilmington.
ISAAC C. DAVIS, of Pancel.
HENRY GRAY, of Winston.

Loco Foco Inconsistencies and Difficulties.
When the nomination of Polk and Dallas first greeted the ears of the Loco-foco, all were thunderstruck at the report, and many declared it a Whig Hoax, which could not be played off on their credulity. Paper after paper, however, came booming from Baltimore, confirming this strange intelligence, and when they were all thoroughly assured that the news was true, they hurrahed for Polk, Dallas and Texas. They well knew that in abandoning Van Buren, the great champion under whose banner the intimidated democracy were to reverse the great con triumph of 1840, they had given up all their former principles and were on the look out for new issues. So well was this understood by the petty leaders of the party, that all their former principles were abandoned as soon as the names of Polk and Dallas were announced. The Locos of Philadelphia in their response to the nomination, threw their banner to the breeze—but no longer were to be seen upon it. No Bank, Free Trade, Sub Treasury, Anti-Distribution or any other of the negatives formerly adopted by them—on the contrary, were inscribed upon its folds, in large imposing letters, the names of Polk, Dallas and Texas. This motto has been reiterated and reiterated by the Loco-foco press throughout the Union. They have two names and one principle—in the South and in the North, they in place add Oregon.

Why this wonderful revolution? Why this sudden abandonment of their former positions? Because the elections in Maryland, Connecticut, and last and worst than all, the signal triumph of the Whigs in Virginia, convinced them that the principles upon which they organized in 1840, would meet with a more frightful defeat by the great Whig army under the banner of Clay, than they did in that never-to-be-forgotten year, by the host of the lamented Harrison.

These Locos have for several years denounced in the bitterest and most unmeasured terms, the Whig Tariff of 1842, and have made upon it in the different sections of the Union, when canvassing for State offices, the most ruthless war—but lo! and behold when this same Tariff of abominations came up to be acted on in Congress during the present session, the Loco-focos having a majority in the House, of between 30 and 40 members sustained, yes, ratified and confirmed this outrageous, unjust and terrific Whig Tariff of '42. This was awful, and has opened the never to be closed chasm between the Northern and Southern divisions of this party. The doctrine of a protective Tariff is popular in the North, and will never be abandoned by them—the ignis fatuus called Free Trade, will no doubt be pursued in the South, so long as J. C. Calhoun can exercise any influence, or a solitary infatuation of the omnivorous chivalry can be found.

So terminates the restless life of the anti-tariff party of this Union. In Pennsylvania the Loco-foco presses claim the protective doctrine as theirs, and declare it to have always been a democratic measure—while the spouting, pointless and senseless press of this party in the South are hallowing for Free Trade and Sailors' rights. So it goes.

This same party have, because W. Cost Johnson, a Whig, has been disposed on his own responsibility to make a proposition to Congress, to assume the present indebtedness of the States, and to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the liquidation of this debt, charged the Whig party with favoring this measure, and have denounced it as a most flagitious and wanton exercise of federal power. It is not true that this is a Whig measure: yet suppose it was, is it to be compared with the daring stride of this Loco-foco party, in attempting to assume the debt of Texas, amounting to between ten and fifteen or more millions of dollars? But say they Texas has public land to pay off this indebtedness, and we shall lose nothing by it. This is not certain—indeed the contrary is almost certain, that she has not the land to pay this amount of money. Suppose however she has, could it not with equal propriety be urged, that the States holding a common interest in the public land now owned by the United States, could claim this to pay their debts as well as Texas? They gave this land to the Union to pay a common indebtedness, and since this has been done, might not the States claim the remainder? No, no, say these divine State Rights' men, this would never do—the General Government must collect and use the money for which the public lands are sold, to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, and the States must by no means have any portion of it—as to give it to the States would be anti-State Rights, and a great stretch of Federal power. This is very consistent!

This same party have boasted of being strict constructionists of the constitution, and yet find in this instrument quite a sufficiency of constitutional authority, to admit Texas into this Union. They have declared that a majority of the people should govern, and that they would ever obey the instruction of a majority of their constituents—and yet, we find in the recent National Loco-foco Baltimore Convention, that they, for the purpose of throwing off Mr. Van Buren, established the rule requiring a vote of two thirds to constitute a nomination. A similar inconsistency is shown in the exercise of the veto power, by the President of the United States, and of the

Governors of the States. Nothing is more common than for the President or Governor of the Loco-foco party, to defeat the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives, by the exercise of the veto privilege. But say they, it is a constitutional right: so it is, and it is a right common to the constitutions of England and France, yet it has not been exercised by either of these monarchies for two hundred years.

This same party, under the all-pervading name of General Jackson, made war upon and triumphed over the United States Bank, and then to show their opposition to all banking, advocated the State Bank system, and used the State Banks as depositories of the public money; all the time promising General Jackson at the head, that these banks would afford a better remedy than the National Bank ever did—until these elated and puffed up State Banks began to show their native weakness, and then as a remedy for a burning barn, soiled the looms from these State Banks—leaving them and the people whom they had misled by false promises, in one common ruin! For the wonderful failure of this measure, recommended by the great Chief, they offered to a bankrupt and distracted people as a reason why they had supported it, that it was the first step necessary to be taken, to reach the point of opposition to all banks. This was surely very consolatory to a ruined people—Might they not have asked, why did you not inform us, that in recommending the pet bank system, your object was to cause them to over issue, that they might blow up, so that we, the people, might have prepared for this catastrophe, and not have been made victims, by those in whose honor and wisdom we had confided? More of this anon.

COLONEL POLK.

If it is proper when an individual is presented as a candidate for the suffrages of the people, to enquire into his past services, qualifications and opinions, it becomes our imperative duty to do so, when he seeks the highest office within their gift. All experience shows that promise made with a view to an election, are given in profusion and broken with facility. High as are the claims which Colonel Polk puts forward for consistency, a retrospect of his political course, is far from exhibiting him in that light.

In a circular which he addressed to his constituents in the early part of his Congressional career, he was the warm advocate of internal improvement by the General Government, and considered the question at that time settled, as the permanent policy of the government. This opinion he afterwards abandoned and became its bitter opponent. At a subsequent period he was the champion of the pet bank system, by which the deposits were removed from the United States Bank, and placed in the State Banks, thereby converting them into financial agents of the government. When this system exploded in the hands of the administration, as every statesman knew it must, the Sub-Treasury project which he had previously denounced with great vehemence, suddenly became a favorite scheme. It will thus be seen that Colonel Polk instead of embracing great and comprehensive principles of policy and adhering to them, has shifted with every whim of General Jackson, and has stuck with as much tenacity to the old hero as his own shadow. The people will never consent to elect one to an office of such high responsibility, who has never had the independence to think or act for himself, and whose solemnly expressed opinions have been but the echo of a superior.

Under the circumstances we cannot conceive how his most devoted friends, without the utmost stretch of credulity, can think for a moment that he will be elected. It would be doing violence to every just and equitable principle of bestowing office for past and important services, and unless the people determine to give the Presidency to Governor Polk, *ex gratia*, there can be no probability of such an event, or even a respectable approximation to it.

But it is amusing to see the violent efforts which the leaders are making, to work them into an excitement. Insignificant meetings are magnified into mammoth assemblies, and cold acquiescence into burning enthusiasm. But they are like the fellow who whistled to cheer his courage up. There is nothing in the character of their leader to excite popular enthusiasm, or to rally the people with any devotion around his standard.

They are not so gullible as to be thrown into a state of excitement at the bare sight or mention of the name of a stranger. Such outbursts of affection are only given to those whom years of toil and service has shown to be the true friend of the people, and whose acts and achievements have been of that exalted and disinterested character, as to secure their confidence and love. They require tangible evidences of patriotism—eminent services in times of peril—not the hollow professions of the demagogue. The selection of a supreme ruler is one of the highest prerogatives pertaining to freemen—and the inclination of every nation, both barbarous and civilized, will be to prefer the most worthy—him who in times that are past, has shown himself imbued with the wisdom to control, and the self-sacrificing spirit to prefer his country to himself. Adopting this rule the Whigs have nothing to fear. Let the candid mind contrast Polk and Clay—if indeed he can compare the effluence of mid day with night. There is not a single faculty of the mind in which the Kentuckian is not infinitely his superior, from the loftiest mental achievement, to a pleasant repast.

It would then be the worst of the mad experiments inflicted upon the country for so many years, to elect Colonel Polk President. He has not given evidence of a single qualification for the arduous and difficult duties of the office to which he aspires. He has gained all the character and distinction which he ever had, by being the blind and devoted follower of Jackson.

George M. Dallas, the Loco-foco candidate for the Vice Presidency, is in the most awkward predicament of any one we have ever known, in search of office. During the whole career of his political life, as exemplified by his speeches in Congress and his votes, he has not held a principle in common with the party that he is now acting with. In the fierce war which General Jackson waged upon the Bank of the United States, he was the chief champion of the Bank, and even said that the gold here was not the bill. He warmly supported and voted for Mr. Clay's distribution bill, and voted in opposition to the Cumberland river, which was declared at the time to be the test question of the constitutional power of Congress to carry

on works of internal improvement. He voted against Mr. Clay's celebrated compromise bill, declaring if the revenue rate was put at 30 per cent of exports, instead of 30 he would sanction it. Nothing is plainer than a review of all his acts, than that his sympathies and opinions have ever been in opposition to every thing which the democratic party hold dear. We now ask the hard tested democracy of the country, who are sincere in the belief that these principles are destructive of the best interests of the country, can they support such a man?

But we are met at this point, by our opponents, who say that Mr. Dallas has just written a letter, in which he subscribes to the full democratic faith, as promulgated by the Baltimore Convention. This we think greatly increases the embarrassment of his situation. Before, we had no reason to question the purity of his motives by which he was actuated, during the course of an unextinguished public career—but now we see him willing to sacrifice every honest conviction of his heart, to a love of office.

We tell you Democrats beware how you trust your dearest fortunes in the hands of one who has fought so long and strenuously in the camp of your enemy! Remember Tyler!

Captain Tyler is much pestered to get a candidate upon his ticket for the Vice Presidency. The last application was to Jo Smith the Mormon—he treated it with as much contempt as Silas Wright did the request to ride behind little Jimmy Polk, who said he had as soon accept the appointment of fourth engineer upon a Mississippi steamboat.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Dialectic Society propose to celebrate this day, by reading the Declaration of Independence and an address.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Joseph M. Wells, Esq. and the reading will be prefaced with some remarks by this gentleman. The address will be delivered by William T. Barry, Esq.

This celebration will take place at the Baptist Church, and will open at candle lighting on the evening of the Fourth. This being a Literary Celebration, all the citizens are most respectfully invited to attend. The ladies are especially invited. Music of the first order may be expected.

THE COLUMBUS CLAY CLUB.

Will meet next Saturday at half after ten o'clock. The citizens of the county are invited. The Club will be addressed by A. Y. Smith, Esq. It is only necessary to announce this name, to give to the Whigs of the county the fullest assurance that much will be said that is good, and will be said too with spirit and energy—and that every syllable, word and sentence will be Whig.

Come out on Saturday—come one, come all. We have now not only the names of the Loco-foco boys for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but likewise, the political historical Primers of these two unknown, and it is well enough for the people to know how Loco-focoism manages to die easy and without injury. The great Harry of the West, like some new island from the bosom of the ocean of slander and detraction, is now upward, upward rising. And by his side, Frelinghuyzen. And offices they'll surely ride in. The comet, Clay and Frelinghuyzen. The Whigs will give the shock piece. The names of Clay and Frelinghuyzen. They'll start with Polk leave their large maws. And this will give them all the Yaws.

GREAT WHIG MASS MEETINGS.

Our exchanges are full of propositions to hold Mass Meetings, which prove conclusively that the same vigorous and determined spirit of enthusiastic action is abroad, which animated the Whigs in days gone by.

Georgia proposes to have one during the summer; and the gallant Whigs of old Marshal in our own State have given her brethren a cordial invitation to meet her in council upon the 7th of August. A splendid prize banner will be awarded to the county sending the largest delegation. The unconquerable Whigs of South Carolina have also resolved to hold a great South Western Convention upon the 21st of August. This no doubt will be a grand affair, and will make Jimmy Polk's ears ring with the Whig thunder of his own State.

The Madsonian reports that the tariff of 1842, will yield this year a sufficiency of revenue, to pay the current expenses of the government for the year, and a balance of twenty million of dollars. This is the Tariff which the Loco-focos have represented to be so high, as to amount to a prohibition to importers, and as such, would not afford as much revenue as if the duties were reduced to 20 per cent.—These Loco-focos are very poor politicians; they failed when in power in effecting what they promised, and now they are out, they prophecy falsely as to the effect of Whig measures. We think they had better quit politics and turn their attention to some business that does not require so much intellect, and leave the government to the Whigs, who never fail in their calculations.

At a Loco-foco meeting held at Albany, New York, to ratify the nominations of Polk and Dallas, it was declared that they look for the accomplishment of Texas annexation, and of the kindred project of the occupation of Oregon, in the shortest time compatible with their duties and responsibilities as a nation. It is evident from this language, that the Locos intend to betray the South, even on the subject of annexation.

In 1831 the Mayor of Georgetown, D. C. presented a statement to Congress, of the suffering condition of the poor of that city for the want of wood, during the very cold winter of that year. There was a large supply of wood in the yard of the capitol, and a proposition was made to divide it with them, as an act of charity; it was carried by a large majority, but the name of James K. Polk is recorded against it.

A large amount of money purloined from the Bank in Columbia, Tenn. some years ago, was recently found secreted in one of the vaults in the garret's yard of that place.

From Havana.—Captain Vescotti, of the Brig Elizabeth, arrived at New York, from Port au Prince, reports that when he sailed, May 22nd, the island was gradually recovering its tranquillity and it was supposed that under the administration of Gen. Guerrier the whole of the French part of the island was under control.

At Port au Prince there had been no fighting, and the accounts of engagements in various parts of the island, brought by different vessels to the United States, have been greatly exaggerated. The late President Herard was stationed about ten leagues distance from the capital. He would no doubt leave the country by the first opportunity.

LAND COMMISSIONERS.—Captain Joseph S. Leak, Col. J. K. Kile, and Col. G. L. Cook, commissioners to locate the 500,000 acres of land donated to this State, by act of Congress, have recently visited Jackson. We understand that the commissioners have located about 300,000 acres, and it is believed but little more first rate land not settled upon by preceptors remains subject to location.

We regret to announce the death of one of the commissioners, Mr. William Ferry, of Choctaw county. Mr. F. died of congestive fever a few days after he left the swamps, when he contracted the disease in the discharge of his duties.

The following paragraph discrediting a rumor of some importance appears in the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst.: "We learn with great satisfaction, from good authority, that as we had hoped, the rumor of an angry correspondence going on between the Secretary of State and the British Minister is entirely without foundation, and that there exists a perfectly good understanding between those functionaries. We are glad that we are afforded the opportunity to give it a positive contradiction before it can have had a wide circulation, and especially before it can have been transmitted across the Atlantic."

ANOTHER VETO.

The President yesterday returned, with his objections, to the House of Representatives (in which it originated) the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress making appropriations for certain improvements in ports and harbors, &c. known in familiar phrase as the Eastern Harbor bill; and the question being taken on again passing it, (the President's objections notwithstanding,) the Veto was sustained and the bill rejected.

Another is thus added to the (in our opinion) unanswerable arguments heretofore furnished by reiterated abuses of the Veto power, for so altering the Constitution as to put it out of the power of the President to set at defiance the will of the People as expressed by their representatives in Congress.—*Nat. Intell.*

MASONIC COLLEGE.

This institution has been in operation for several weeks and is progressing in a manner every way pleasing to its friends. The number of students is already respectable and rapidly increasing. Its professors are gentlemen of the first standing and intelligence and are worthy of the trust reposed in them.

The institution is eminently deserving, and will certainly receive the patronage of the public. It will, we are confident, prove an honor and benefit to the State.

Palmyra (Mo.) Courier.

"A dose of Polk is perfect pizen."

To Henry Clay and Frelinghuyzen.

We find this couplet in all the Loco-foco papers. We have no disposition to deny that "Polk is perfect pizen," but there is no manner of chance of his poisoning the Whigs. They have no idea in the world of taking the poison. It is the poor Loco-focos that have got to bolt the dose.—*Louis Journal.*

FROM THE MASON (GA) MESSENGER.

It was amusing to witness the reception of the Democratic nomination in our town. It was first brought by a passenger. Every one directed to it.

Few knew there was such a man, and the most of them swore it was a hoax. Polk who is he? was the question asked by all.

The question may be asked by every one. Who is Mr. Polk? and what has he done to give him such pre-eminence over such men as Van Buren, Cass, Calhoun, and Johnson? What we know of him is told in a few words. He has been twice defeated as a candidate for governor in his own State, and when chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, he recommended a duty of 20 per cent on tea and coffee! This is a summary of his character and services; and until we get his biography, which we shall soon have, and his pedigree and performances, certified to by "Old Hickory," we shall know no more of him.

It will be perceived by the following extract from the Lagrange (Texas) Intelligencer, that our former townsman and friend, S. S. B. Fields, has become the Editor of that paper. We bid him God speed in his new avocation, and hope he may be a useful journalist, in the far off land which he has selected as his home. He boldly assumes the ground of opposition to annexation to this Union, and is in favor of building up a splendid Texan Republic. He writes a long article upon the subject, which we should be pleased to publish if space would permit.

THE ANNEXATION.
We have reason to believe that the political handling of Mr. Polk, will prove an abortion, and probably a much suffering, in the long travail of the Senate. It has an intimate of constitutional infirmities from its father enough to bring down twenty mortal murders on its crown.

But the extinction of the treaty, we have no doubt, will give birth to a legislative measure which will bring Texas into the Union with flying colors—a measure beginning with conciliation to Mexico, and hence rallying the moral sense of the whole American public in the support of a policy which should have had its origin in the sanction of the Union. This obtained, renders the consummation certain. It will depend then upon the people of the United States and of Texas—not upon individual influence; abusing it for electioneering objects, nor upon the will of any foreign power whatever, interested to defeat it. The result, therefore, we think may be considered settled. The process of accomplishment will be honorable—we may hope peaceably; but if not, the war that may possibly be encountered will not be provoked from a quarter without authority to sustain it.

We do not, however, apprehend that war is to be the consequence of the legislative annexation of Texas to the Union, which it gives us pleasure to anticipate. Whenever the Congress of the United States and the Congress of Texas shall proclaim a compact of union, what power on this or the other side of the ocean that will forbid the bans? The people of both countries will rally to the support of the representative bodies to whom they have committed the issues of war and peace, should foreign powers attempt, by war, to obstruct a union resolved upon by the constituents of both governments. But when an executive to whom the power of declaring war is denied, undertakes to provoke hostilities to carry a measure in regard to which he has not consulted the people, it is not improbable that the provoked party might take up the gauntlet, in the confidence that the nation would not countenance a public functionary thus usurping the most dangerous authority over it.—*Globe.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the 11th. memorials were presented in great numbers by Messrs. Archer, Rivers, and Buchanan, asking Congress to amend the naturalization laws so that foreigners should be required to reside here for twenty-one years before entitled to vote. The memorials were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Archer presented eleven others.

Mr. Betrien, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the committee would not have time to report upon the memorials during the present session of Congress.

Mr. Woodbridge presented two remonstrances against annexation upon the ground that annexation would produce new elements of discord in the Union. The memorialists think it more important to preserve present harmony than to introduce these new elements. Mr. Tappan presented several remonstrances from Ohio. Mr. T. said he should take this occasion to repeat to the Senate what he had before stated, that a great fraud had been committed upon the Union in regard to the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Pearce presented a memorial asking for experiments in the oxy-hydrogen, commonly called the Drummond light. It was contended that this light was cheaper for light-houses than gas.

Army Bill.—The army appropriation bill was called up by the Finance Committee, and at once gave rise to discussion, being the bill upon which the two houses of Congress are at variance. The House proposes to reduce the pay of the officers of the army, and the Senate are for keeping the pay as now established by law. The bill was then passed with the amendment necessary to prevent the innovations of the House.

District Banks.—Mr. McDuffie raised a word in behalf of the District of Columbia. The bill in the House he regarded as permanently disposed of, and that too, without consulting a single individual interested in the bill. Looking at the terrible calamities likely to befall the people of this District, he now gave notice that he would to-morrow bring in a bill to extend the present charters for one year.

Post Office Bill.—The post-office bill was then taken up and passed.

Mr. McDuffie's Texas resolution came up for a second reading, and on motion of Mr. Woodbridge, was laid on the table by a vote of 21 to 19. Mr. Benton called up his bill to annex Texas with the view of changing one of the provisions in regard to the boundary. Without any action upon the bill it took its place among the general orders.

Railroad Iron.—The bill to remit the duty on railroad iron was discussed. The question on ordering it to be engrossed was rejected 16 to 30. A motion to reconsider the vote was passed.